

**CHANGING THE FACE OF MEDICINE**  
CELEBRATING AMERICA'S WOMEN PHYSICIANS

A TRAVELING EXHIBIT TO AMERICA'S LIBRARIES

***Exhibition and Computer Kiosk Unpacking, Set Up and Packing Manual\****

\*For Kiosk computer operation, see separate Computer Kiosks Mini-Manual

# **CHANGING THE FACE OF MEDICINE**

## **CELEBRATING AMERICA'S WOMEN PHYSICIANS**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This exhibit consists of six (6) panel display system units with header frames and two (2) computer kiosks. The exhibit is divided into six (6) sections. Each section is presented on one panel system (including headers).

Section 1: *Introduction, Making a Difference, Kiosk A*

Section 2: *Fighting For Rights, Confronting Prejudice, Making a Difference*

Section 3: *Achieving Breakthroughs, Making a Difference*

Section 4: *Leading Change, Inspiring Others, Making a Difference*

Section 5: *Transforming the Profession, Local Legends, Making a Difference, Kiosk B*

Section 6: *Building the Future, Exhibition Credits*

The exhibit is shipped in eight (8) cases total, consisting of: six (6) panel display system cases and two (2) computer kiosk cases.

On the following pages you will find instructions on how to set up the display system, as well as instructions on how to take it down and package it. Please follow these instructions. It is very important that all panel display units are put back into their designated shipping cases as marked.

You will also receive a separate manual with instructions for setting up the two (2) computer kiosks.

Always store all shipping containers indoors.

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions and concerns regarding this exhibit please contact:

American Library Association  
Address: ALA Public Programs Office

50 E. Huron St.  
Chicago, IL 60611

Phone: 312.280.5045

800.545.2433 x 5045

Fax: 312.944.2404  
Email: publicprograms@ala.org

## **DISPLAY PANEL SYSTEM PACKING LIST**

### CASE #1 HOLDS:

- 1 Folding display unit titled: *Introduction, Making a Difference*
- 10 graphic panels (already installed in display unit)
- 5 header units with graphic panels already installed
- 1 Exhibit Banner

### CASE #2 HOLDS:

- 1 Folding display unit titled: *Fighting For Rights, Confronting Prejudice, Making a Difference*
- 10 graphic panels (already installed in display unit)
- 5 header units with graphic panels already installed

### CASE #3 HOLDS:

- 1 Folding display unit titled: *Achieving Breakthroughs, Making a Difference*
- 10 graphic panels (already installed in display unit)
- 5 header units with graphic panels already installed

### CASE #4 HOLDS:

- 1 Folding display unit titled: *Leading Change, Inspiring Others, Making a Difference*
- 10 graphic panels (already installed in display unit)
- 5 header units with graphic panels already installed

### CASE #5 HOLDS:

- 1 Folding display unit titled: *Transforming the Profession, Local Legends, Making a Difference*
- 10 graphic panels (already installed in display unit)
- 5 header units with graphic panels already installed

### CASE #6 HOLDS:

- 1 Folding display unit titled: *Building the Future, Exhibition Credits*
- 10 graphic panels (already installed in display unit)
- 5 header units with graphic panels already installed

### CASE #7 HOLDS:

- Computer Kiosk A (See p.10 for Kiosk packing list.)

### CASE #8 HOLDS:

- Computer Kiosk B

**Section 1:**  
*Introduction,  
Making a  
Difference*

15 panel system  
including 5  
headers

Case 1



**Section 2:**  
*Fighting For  
Rights,  
Confronting  
Prejudice, Making  
a Difference*

15 panel system  
including 5  
headers

Case 2



**Section 3:**  
*Achieving  
Breakthroughs,  
Making a  
Difference*

15 panel system  
including 5  
headers

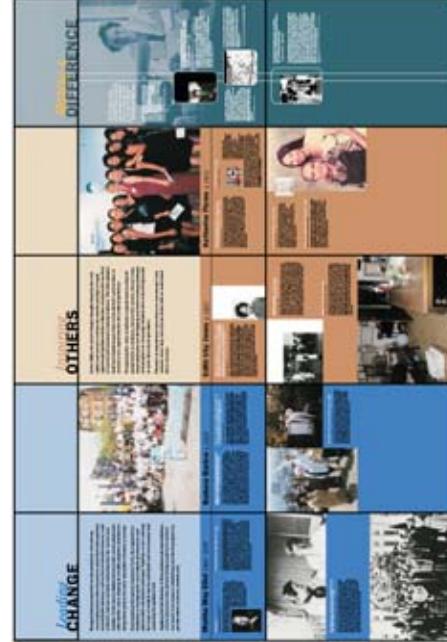
Case 3



**Section 4:**  
*Leading Change,  
Inspiring Others,  
Making a  
Difference*

15 panel system  
including 5  
headers

Case 4



**Section 5:**  
*Transforming the  
Profession, Local  
Legends, Making  
a Difference*

15 panel system  
including 5  
headers

Case 5



## PANEL DISPLAY SYSTEM SET UP

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PROCEEDING

You will need two (2) people to help with the installation.

1. Please take cases to the exhibition area prior to unpacking. Units are difficult to move once assembled.
2. Lay the case down on its side with the largest side facing up. Unbuckle the four (4) straps.



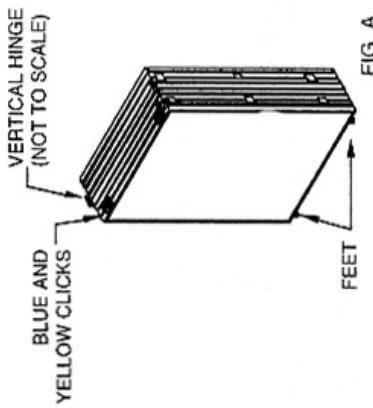
## PANEL DISPLAY SYSTEM SET UP

3. Lift off the top of the case and set aside. Remove cardboard piece (marked 3) and set aside. DO NOT DISCARD CARDBOARD PIECES.
4. With one person on either end, lift display unit straight up and out of the box.



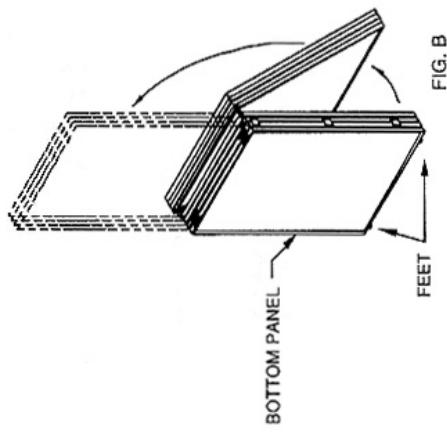
## PANEL DISPLAY SYSTEM SET UP

5. Place the display unit on the floor with the blue and yellow clicks and hinges at the top. Feet should be on the bottom and facing the assembly person.
6. One person stand to the right side of the panels.  
Place your left foot against the front of the bottom panel. Hold onto the bottom panels with feet firmly planted on the floor.



## PANEL DISPLAY SYSTEM SET UP

7. The second person grip top panels (without feet) near the middle and swing into an upright position on top of the lower panels.
8. Engage the blue and yellow clicks by firmly pressing downward on the top of the panels until you hear a “snap” sound. There are two (2) clicks per panel for a total of ten (10) per unit. You may need to repeat this step once panels are placed in the desired floor plan.



## PANEL DISPLAY SYSTEM SET UP



9. The unit can now be opened like a folding screen. Working from the center, open one half while the second person holds the other half. Arrange unit into desired configuration (see following pages for floor plan options).
10. Remove headers from cardboard container in the bottom of the case. Place one header on top of each panel by sliding the pins (attached to the corners of the header) into the top of the display frame.
11. After you have set up all the exhibit panels, fill out and return to ALA the "Condition/Damage Report Form" found on p. 55 of the Site Support Notebook.

## **KIOSK PACKING LIST**

**Note:** upon receipt and return of this unit, it is important to check both the cases and kiosks against the following list to ensure that the following items exist and are in good working order. Please report any missing or damaged items to the ALA immediately.

### **Kiosks and shipping cases**

1. Case (includes all blocking, door panel, etc.)
2. Kiosk unit
3. 3 keys (there are 3 keys on the back of the door in case #7)
4. Kiosk computer restore disks (restore disks for both kiosk A and B are in the manual/hardware box in case #7)
5. Touch-up paint (2 bottles-check to make sure that caps are tight, in the manual/hardware box in case #7)
6. Computer Kiosks Mini-Manual (in the manual/hardware box in case #7)
7. Screwdriver for leveling casters (in the manual/hardware box in case #7)

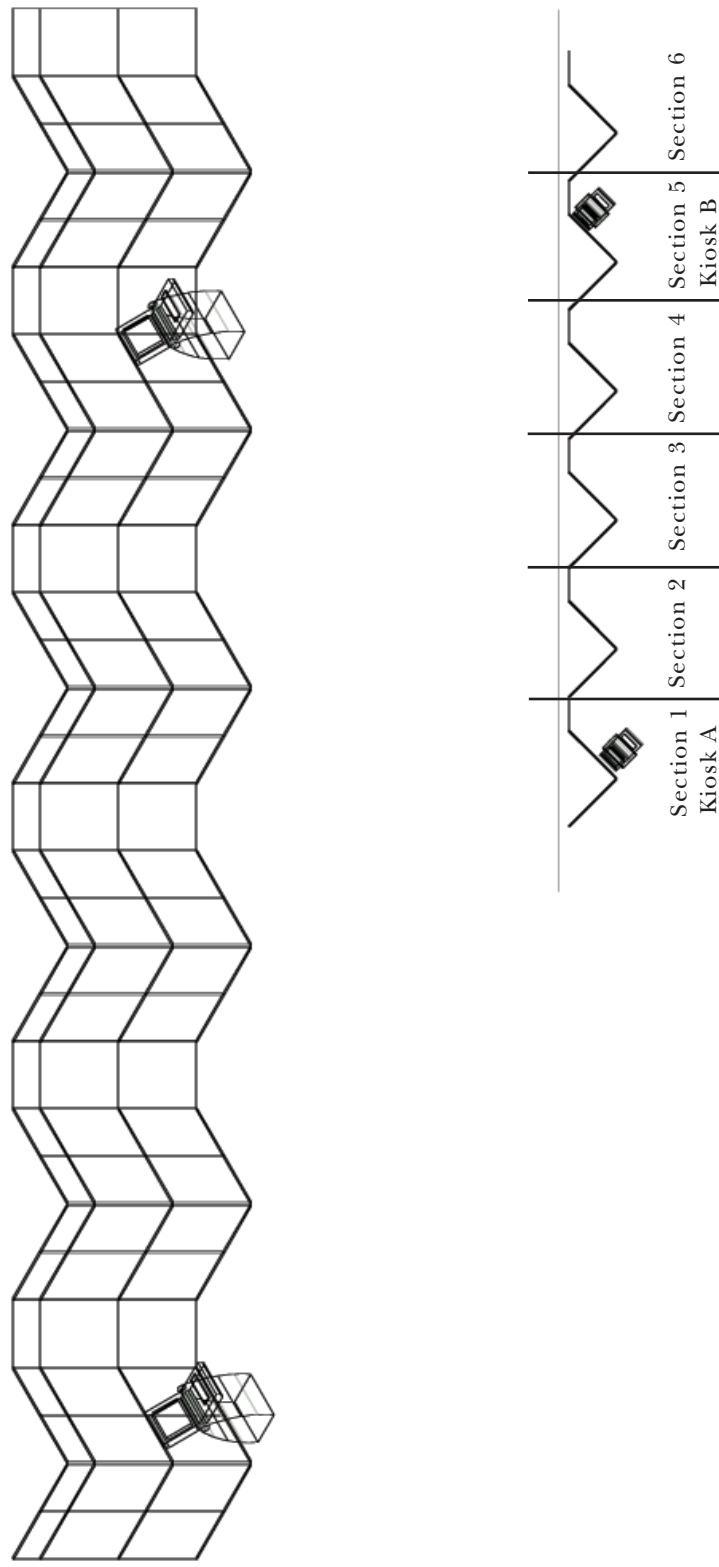
### **AV hardware (note that this equipment is either inside the kiosk or has been permanently affixed to it)**

1. Keyboard (I&E kiosk keyboard)
2. CPU w/ power supply (Dell OptiPlex SX280)
3. Monitor (Planar 20")
4. Monitor mount (GCX-9" pole mount and 75mm mounting plate)
5. Outlet strip/surge protector
6. Headphones (dbi Pro700 w/ 2.8 cables)
7. Data cable
8. Audio switch

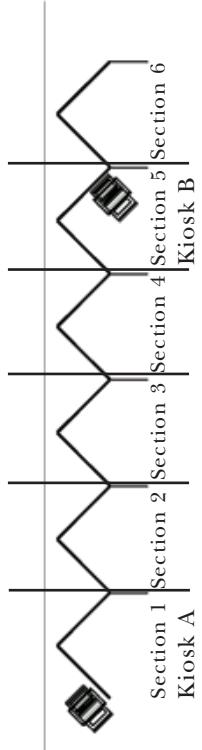
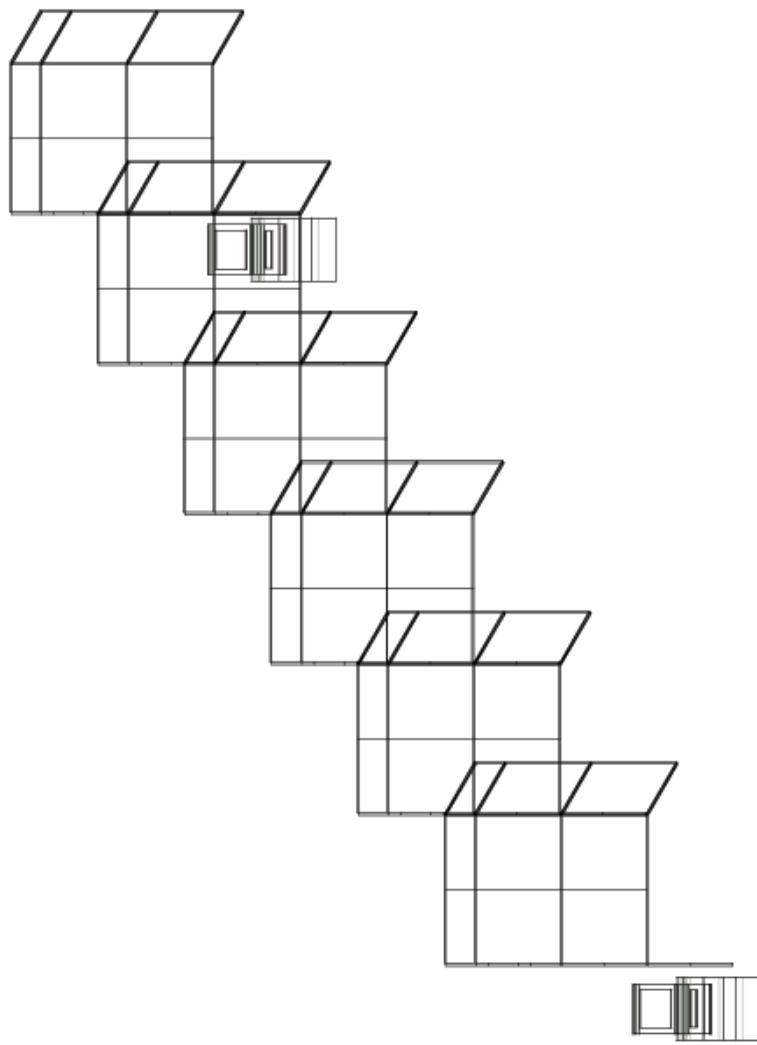
## KIOSK SET UP

1. PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO STARTING!
2. Shipper to bring cases into library. Keep cases “upright” at all times.
3. Roll the cases to the exhibit area and place near the final kiosk locations.
4. Remove all bolts on the vertical “door” panel of the case. Start with bolts at the bottom and work up. Note this is NOT a hinged panel, and once all bolts have been removed, the “door” panel must be supported to avoid possible injury to staff, surrounding surfaces or exhibitory.
5. Save and set all bolts aside. Please do not discard bolts as they will be needed for repacking. There are six (6) bolts.
6. Remove case door panel and set aside with “inside” of door facing out. Remove 1 key from back of case #7 door, and forward to appropriate staff member. SHOULD ADDITIONAL KEYS BE REQUIRED, PLEASE DO NOT TAKE LAST KEY FROM BACK OF DOOR PANEL as it will be needed by other institutions. If additional keys be required, please contact the ALA Public Programs Office (see contact information at the front of the manual). YOU MUST RETURN ALL KEYS TO THE BACK OF THE KIOSK CASE PANEL DOOR WHEN YOU REPACK THE KIOSK.
7. Remove two (2) bolts that secure monitor and blocking/bracket and set aside. DO NOT DISCARD.
8. With 1 staff member on each side, SLOWLY slide kiosk unit straight out, and set on floor. DO NOT LIFT KIOSK BY HEADPHONE SUPPORT.
9. The kiosk should be free to roll to its “final” installed location. If kiosk does not roll freely, please unlock and open the 2 door panels using keys from step #6. Reach inside the kiosk and make sure that all 4 “levelers” located at each corner are released. Reach inside and raise levelers using screwdriver found in the manual/hardware box. Re-lock the door panels.
10. Roll kiosk to final location. Unlock the door panels. Lower and engage all 4 “levelers” at corners. Check to make sure that the unit is level and stays in place when slight force is applied.
11. Reach inside kiosk unit and thread both the power and data cables through the mousehole located on the back/bottom of the unit. Plug in both cables to their respective outlets. Lock the door panels.
12. Adjust angle of monitor, by grasping the sides and tilting as required.
13. To start computer, refer to, and follow directions in the “Traveling Exhibit Kiosk Computer Mini-Manual”. If required, the computer restore disk and kiosk manual can be found in the manual/hardware box in Case #7. When finished, return the disk and manual to their original location.
14. Place all blocking back inside case, as well as 2 bolts that were removed from the blocking.
15. Place door panel back in position, and reinstall the six (6) bolts. Roll case to a dry, clean location for storage while at the venue.
16. If you observe damage, please contact ALA (see contact information at the front of the manual).

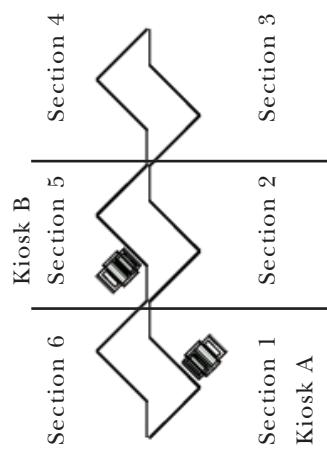
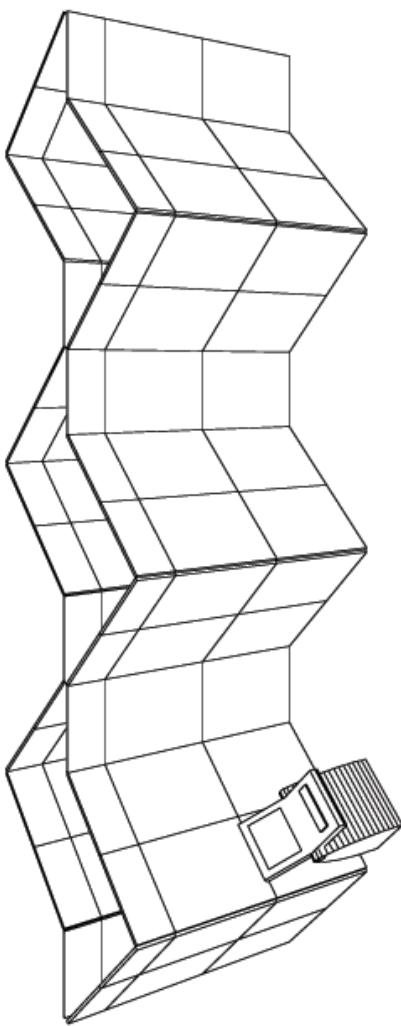
**FLOOR PLAN IDEAS: OPTION 1**



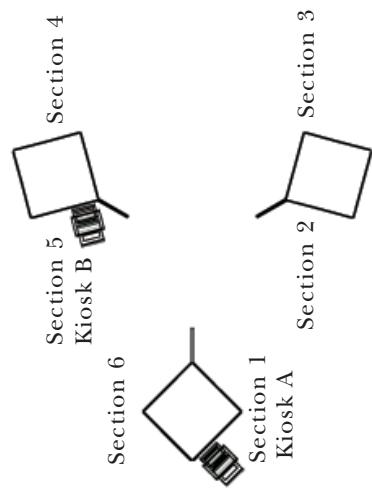
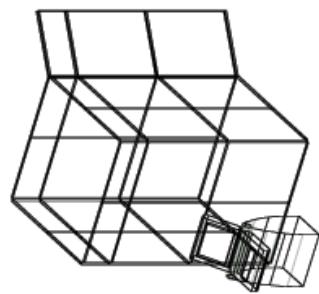
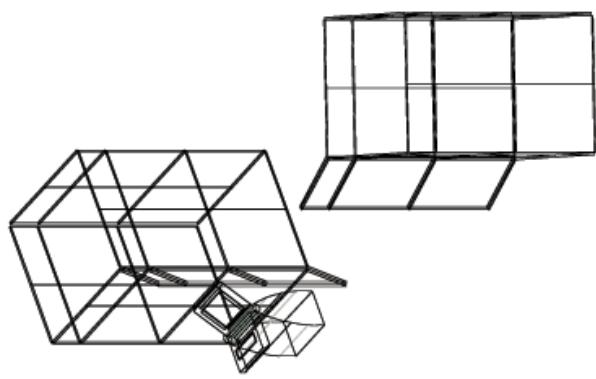
**FLOOR PLAN IDEAS: OPTION 2**



### FLOOR PLAN IDEAS: OPTION 3



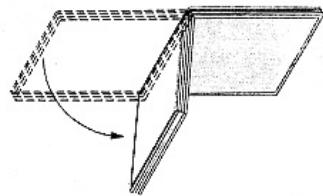
**FLOOR PLAN IDEAS: OPTION 4**



## PANEL DISPLAY SYSTEM TAKE DOWN AND PACKING

Please be sure to put each unit back into the correct case.

1. Remove headers and place them back in the cardboard tray in the bottom of each case. Place cardboard piece marked 2 on top of headers tray.
2. Working from the outside, fold the panels into one unit.
3. Pull upwards on the top panels to unlock the blue and yellow clicks. Fold top panels down onto bottom panels. Folded panels should have yellow and blue clicks on top and feet on the bottom.



## PANEL DISPLAY SYSTEM TAKE DOWN AND PACKING

4. With one person on each end, carefully place unit back into the correct case. The unit should fit snugly between styrafoam bumpers at each corner. Place cardboard piece marked 3 on top of unit.
5. Replace case lid and fasten four (4) buckles securely.  
Lid should be held tightly in place by buckles.



## KIOSK TAKE DOWN AND PACKING

1. PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO STARTING!
2. Roll case from storage location to gallery. Place near kiosk. Be sure that kiosks go into correct cases. Kiosk labeled A (see inside of door panel) goes in case #7, and kiosk B goes into case #8.
3. Remove bolts that hold the vertical "door" panel on case. Start with the bolts at the bottom, followed by the ones at the top. Note this is NOT a hinged panel, and once all bolts have been removed, must be supported to avoid possible injury to staff, surrounding surfaces or exhibitory. Set door aside with the inside facing out.
4. Remove blocking and bolts from inside case and set aside.
5. Power down computer, per directions in the "Traveling Exhibit Kiosk Computer Mini-Manual". Check computer for damage. Report any damage to ALA using contact information on p. 2 of this manual.
6. Unlock and open both kiosk door panels.
7. Unplug both power and data cables from their respective outlets. Feed both power and data cables through mousehole located on the back/bottom of the unit. Carefully coil both and place inside cabinet.
8. Reach inside the kiosk and raise all 4 "levelers", that are located in each corner of the kiosk. The unit should roll easily.
9. Close and lock both kiosk door panels, remove keys from door.
10. The kiosk should be rolled and positioned in front of the case, and the monitor returned to its' upright position. Headphones should be facing outwards.
11. Align kiosk with right side of case. With 1 staff member on each side, lift the kiosk unit and SLOWLY slide straight into the case. **DO NOT LIFT THE KIOSK BY THE HEADPHONE RACK!**
12. Slide monitor blocking/bracket down and into place. Securely fasten with two (2) bolts.
13. Check the Kiosk Packing List on p. 10 to be sure you are returning all items to the kiosk packing case. Return the following items to the manual/hardware box inside of case #7, then lock manual/hardware box:
  - a. Two (2) Restore disks,
  - b. Traveling Exhibit Kiosk Computer Mini-Manual,
  - c. Two (2) bottles of touch-up paint,
  - d. Screwdriver for leveling casters.
14. Three (3) keys should be screwed to back of the door in case #7 (**ALL THREE KEYS MUST BE PACKED WITH THE KIOSK**).
15. Reposition the door panel and reinstall all bolts that had been set aside earlier. If you do not have all the bolts, please replace the ones that are missing.
16. Clear a pathway between the exhibit gallery and the institution's shipping area. Roll the case to the shipping area.

## **REPLACING A PANEL**

NOTE: DAMAGE REPORT FORMS ARE IN THE RED TAB SECTION OF THE SITE SUPPORT NOTEBOOK.

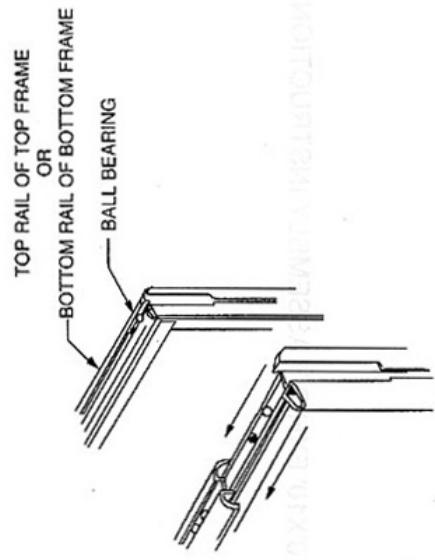
Please contact the American Library Association Public Programs Office at 800.545.2433 x 5045 to order replacement panels using the codes provided on the following pages.

1. If the display system has already been set up, remove the headers. Unlock the clicks and fold the top portion down (see take down instructions). Flip the unit upside down so that the feet are facing up. If you are replacing a top panel, this will be done from the top of the frame. If you are removing a bottom panel, this is done from the bottom of the frame.
2. Remove adjustable feet (if replacing a bottom panel).



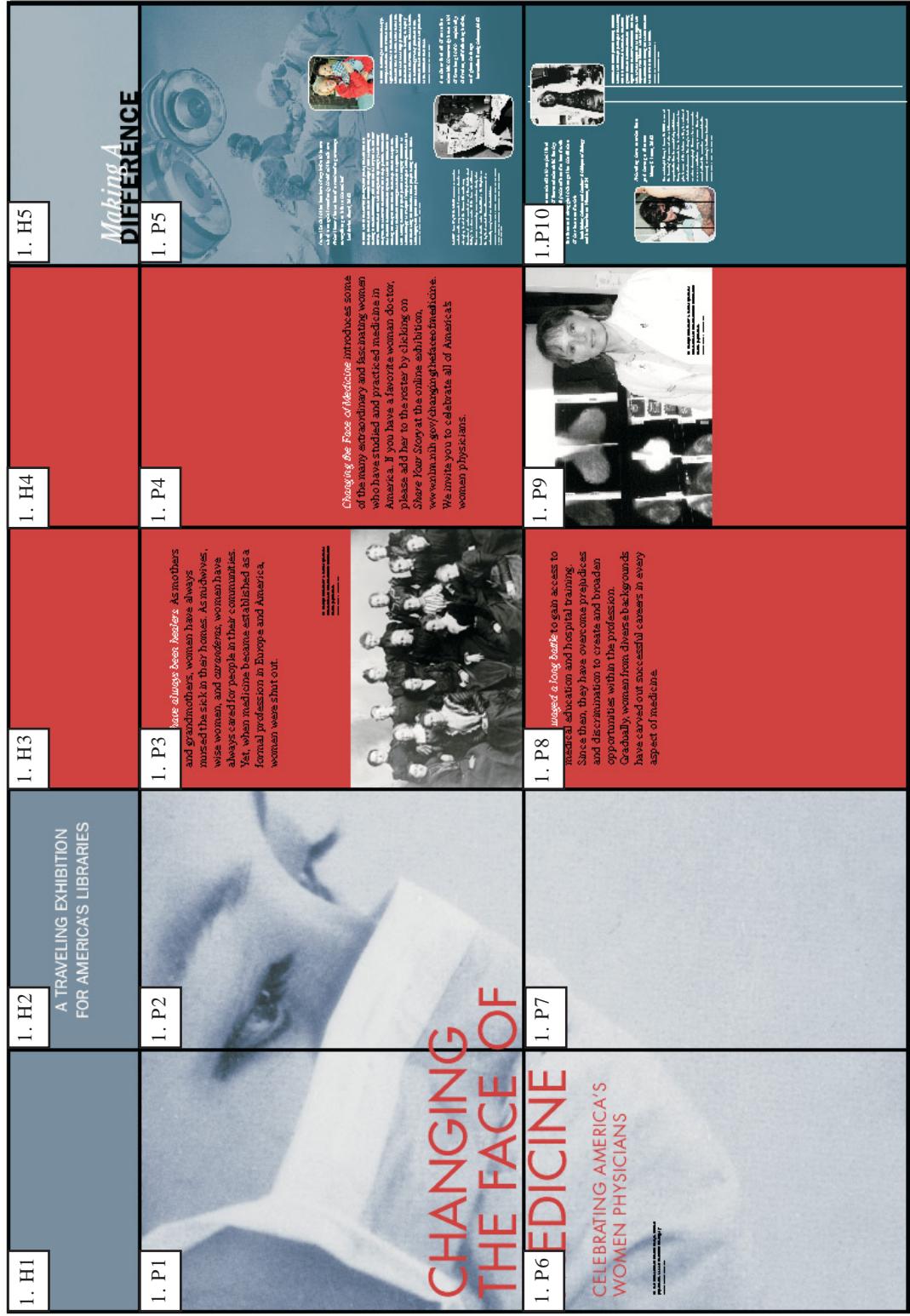
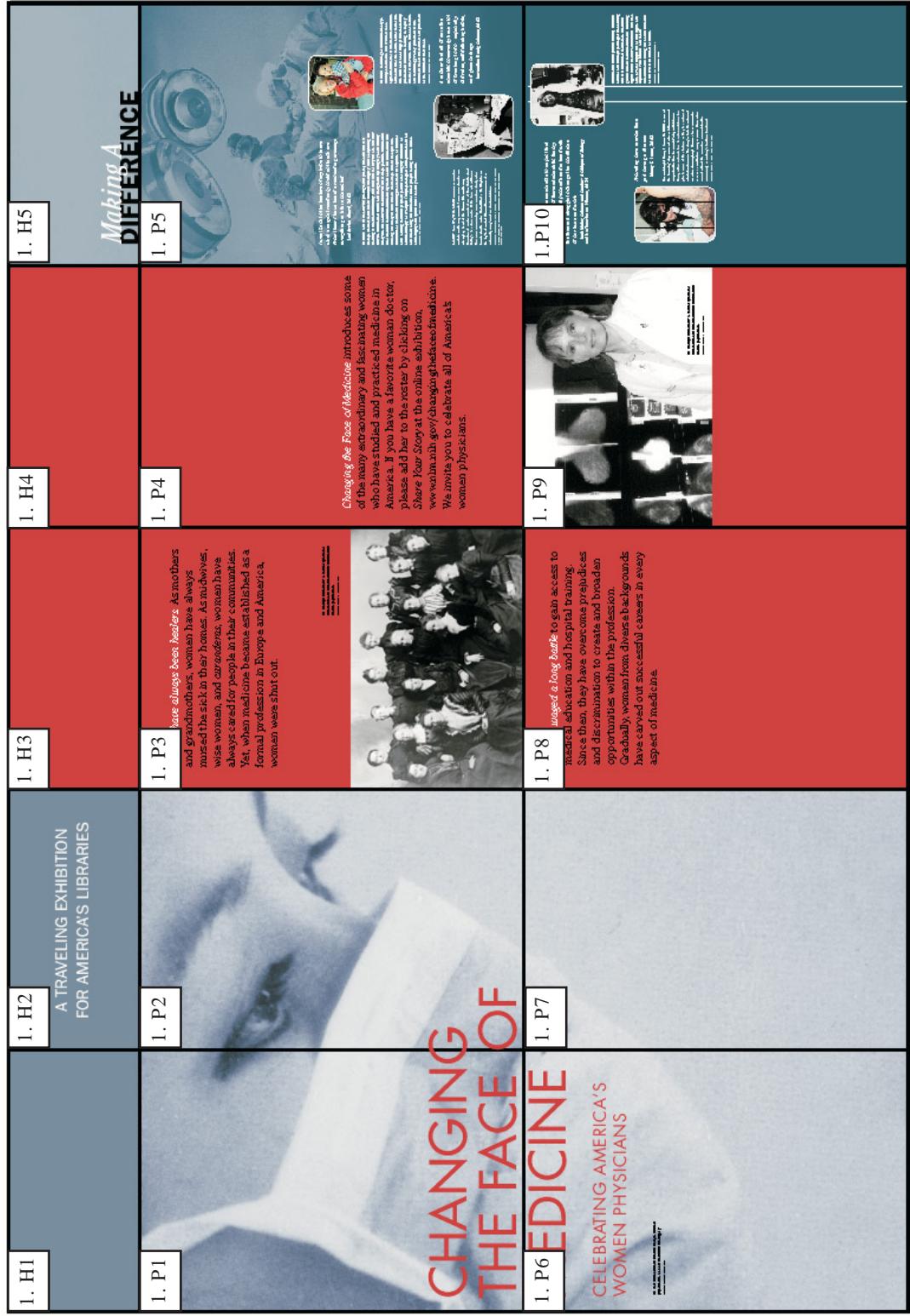
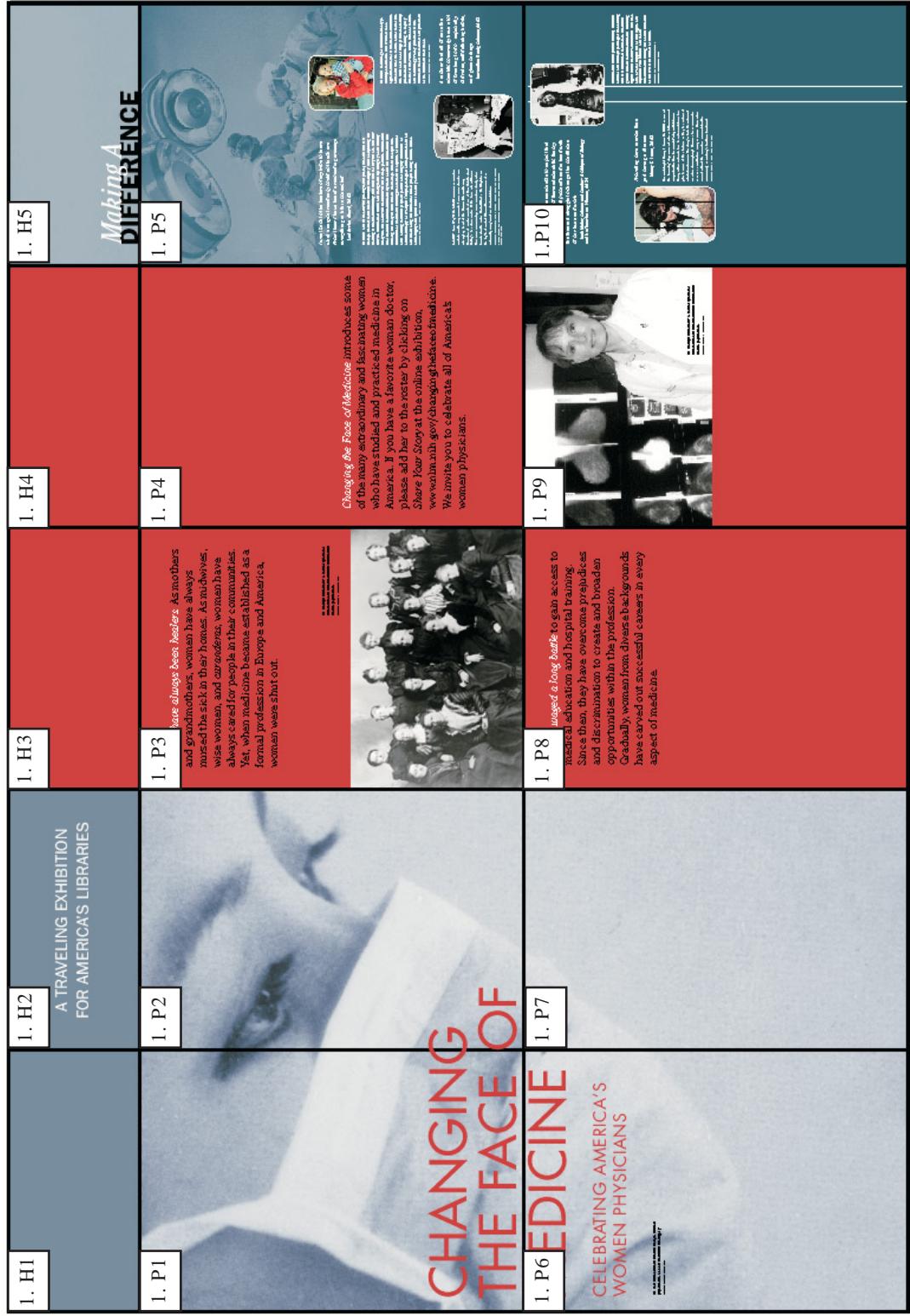
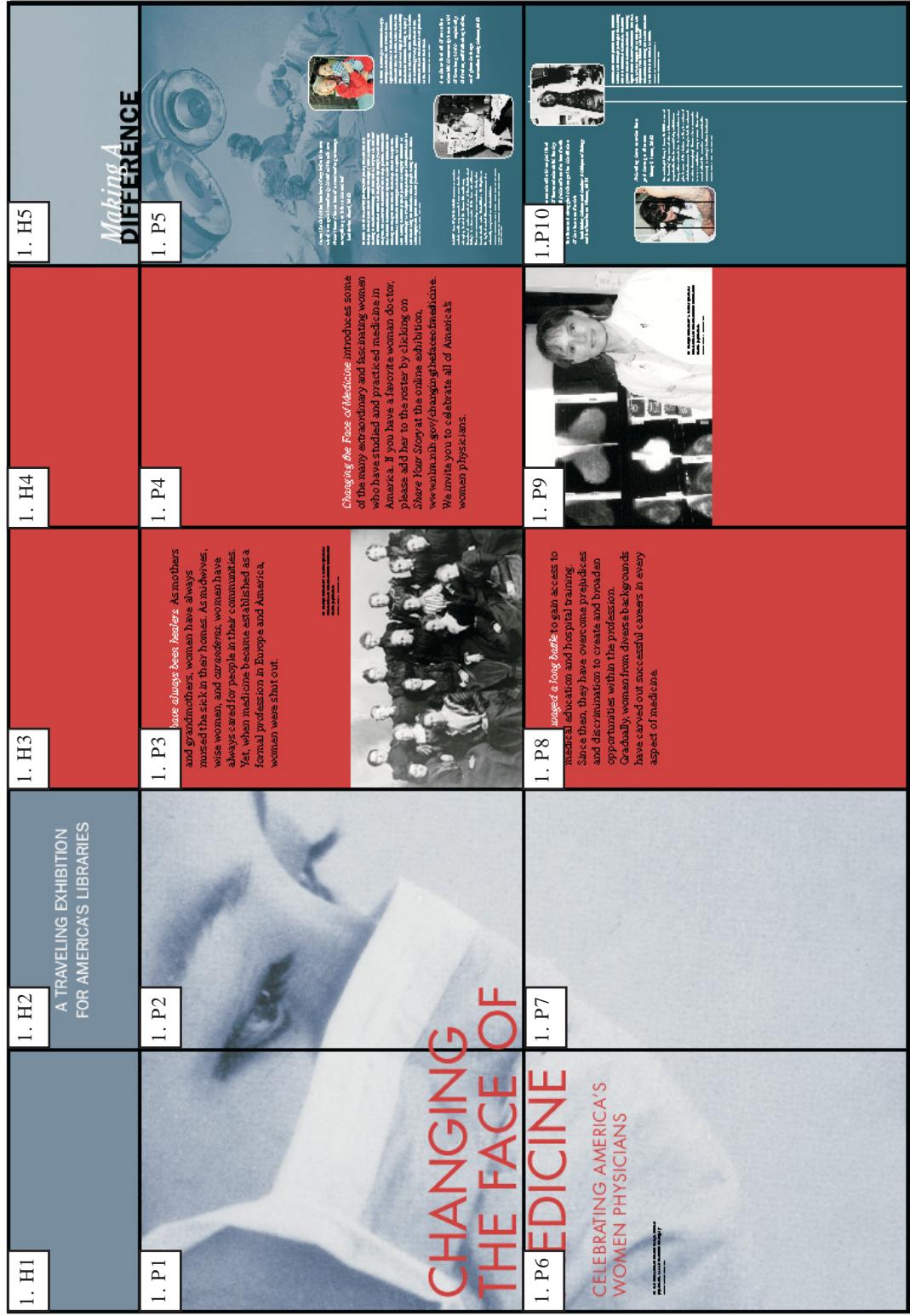
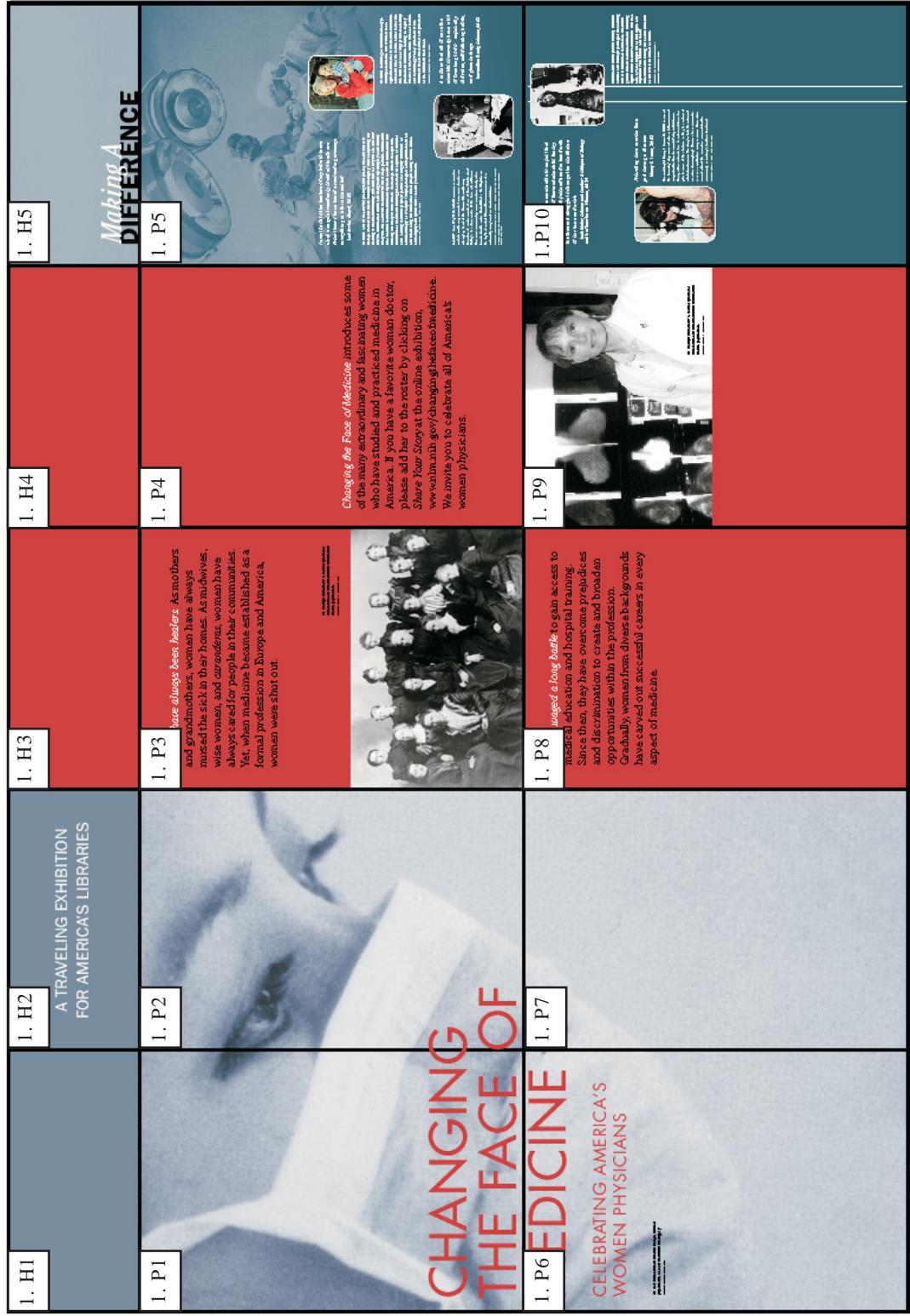
## **REPLACING A PANEL**

3. Locate the ball bearing that is visible through the small hole in the rail. Slide rail towards the side of the frame opposite the ball bearing until it is clear of the frame.
4. Slide old panel up frame to remove.
5. Slide new panel down frame to replace.
6. Replace the rail by sliding it back into place.
7. Fold into one unit and begin with step #5 of the set up instructions.



## REPLACEMENT PANEL CODES

Section 1:  
*Introduction,  
 Making a  
 Difference*  
 15 panel  
 system  
 including 5  
 headers

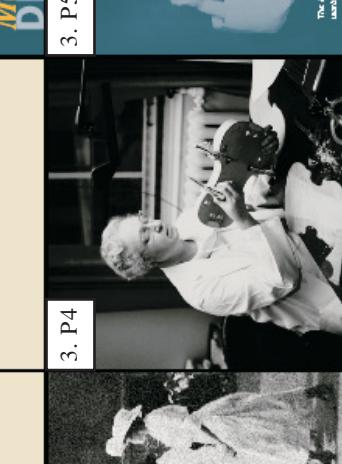
<b>1. H1</b> <b>A TRAVELING EXHIBITION      FOR AMERICA'S LIBRARIES</b>	<b>1. H2</b> <b>Making A      DIFFERENCE</b>	<b>1. H3</b> <b>1. H4</b> <b>1. H5</b>	<b>1. P1</b> <b>1. P2</b> <b>1. P3</b> <b>1. P4</b> <b>1. P5</b>	<b>1. P6</b> <b>CHANGING      THE FACE OF      MEDICINE</b> <b>CELEBRATING AMERICA'S      WOMEN PHYSICIANS</b>	<b>1. P7</b> <b>1. P8</b> <b>1. P9</b> <b>1. P10</b>
					

## REPLACEMENT PANEL CODES

Section 2:  
*Fighting For  
 Rights,  
 Confronting  
 Prejudice,  
 Making a  
 Difference*  
 including 5  
 headers

<p><b>Fighting FOR RIGHTS</b></p> <p>2. P1</p> <p>The wider movement for women's rights during Elizabeth Blackwell 1821-1910 and the American Civil War (1861-1865) was a time of significant social change. Women began to demand the right to work and to receive the same pay as men. This movement, known as the Women's Suffrage Movement, led to the formation of the National Woman's Party in 1913. The party organized protests and demonstrations, including the Women's March on Washington in 1913, which helped to secure the 19th Amendment, giving women the right to vote.</p>	<p><b>Confronting PREJUDICE</b></p> <p>2. P2</p> <p>The wider movement for women's rights during Elizabeth Blackwell 1821-1910 and the American Civil War (1861-1865) was a time of significant social change. Women began to demand the right to work and to receive the same pay as men. This movement, known as the Women's Suffrage Movement, led to the formation of the National Woman's Party in 1913. The party organized protests and demonstrations, including the Women's March on Washington in 1913, which helped to secure the 19th Amendment, giving women the right to vote.</p>	<p><b>Making a DIFFERENCE</b></p> <p>2. P3</p> <p>Women of color also built careers in medicine. Dr. Anna Julia Cooper was one of the first African American women to earn a medical degree. She worked with her husband to open a school for black children, which became the first school of its kind in the country. Dr. Cooper also fought for civil rights, including the right to vote, and she was a key figure in the Civil Rights Movement.</p>	<p>2. H4</p>	<p>2. H5</p>
<p><b>Elizabeth Blackwell 1821-1910</b></p> <p>2. P4</p> <p>Elizabeth Blackwell was a pioneer in the field of medicine. She was the first woman to receive a medical degree from a Western medical school. She founded the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women in 1857, which provided free medical care to poor women. She also founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1868, which provided medical care to poor women and children. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and helped to establish the American Medical Association in 1877.</p>	<p><b>Susan La Flesche Picotte 1865-1915</b></p> <p>2. P5</p> <p>Susan La Flesche Picotte was the first Native American woman to receive a medical degree. She was born in a Lakota Sioux village in Nebraska and grew up speaking Lakota. She attended the Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where she learned English and received a formal education. After graduation, she returned to her tribe and became a doctor, treating patients in their homes and communities. She was a strong advocate for Native American health and education, and she helped to establish the first Native American medical school in 1908.</p>	<p><b>Matilda Evans 1872-1935</b></p> <p>2. P6</p> <p>Matilda Evans was a pioneer in the field of medicine. She was the first woman to receive a medical degree from a Western medical school. She founded the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women in 1857, which provided free medical care to poor women. She also founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1868, which provided medical care to poor women and children. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and helped to establish the American Medical Association in 1877.</p>	<p><b>Mary Putnam Jacobi 1842-1906</b></p> <p>2. P7</p> <p>Mary Putnam Jacobi was a pioneer in the field of medicine. She was the first woman to receive a medical degree from a Western medical school. She founded the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women in 1857, which provided free medical care to poor women. She also founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1868, which provided medical care to poor women and children. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and helped to establish the American Medical Association in 1877.</p>	
<p><b>Elizabeth Blackwell 1821-1910</b></p> <p>2. P8</p> <p>Elizabeth Blackwell was a pioneer in the field of medicine. She was the first woman to receive a medical degree from a Western medical school. She founded the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women in 1857, which provided free medical care to poor women. She also founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1868, which provided medical care to poor women and children. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and helped to establish the American Medical Association in 1877.</p>	<p><b>Susan La Flesche Picotte 1865-1915</b></p> <p>2. P9</p> <p>Susan La Flesche Picotte was the first Native American woman to receive a medical degree. She was born in a Lakota Sioux village in Nebraska and grew up speaking Lakota. She attended the Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where she learned English and received a formal education. After graduation, she returned to her tribe and became a doctor, treating patients in their homes and communities. She was a strong advocate for Native American health and education, and she helped to establish the first Native American medical school in 1908.</p>	<p><b>Matilda Evans 1872-1935</b></p> <p>2. P10</p> <p>Matilda Evans was a pioneer in the field of medicine. She was the first woman to receive a medical degree from a Western medical school. She founded the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women in 1857, which provided free medical care to poor women. She also founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1868, which provided medical care to poor women and children. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and helped to establish the American Medical Association in 1877.</p>	<p><b>Mary Putnam Jacobi 1842-1906</b></p> <p>2. P11</p> <p>Mary Putnam Jacobi was a pioneer in the field of medicine. She was the first woman to receive a medical degree from a Western medical school. She founded the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women in 1857, which provided free medical care to poor women. She also founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1868, which provided medical care to poor women and children. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and helped to establish the American Medical Association in 1877.</p>	
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## REPLACEMENT PANEL CODES

<p><b>Section 3: Achieving Breakthroughs, Making a Difference</b></p> <p><b>Achieving BREAKTHROUGHS</b></p> <p><b>3. P1</b>  Helen Taussig 1871-1953. She was a pediatrician who developed the first effective treatment for congenital heart disease. Her work involved complex surgeries and required significant research and collaboration with other medical professionals. She made significant contributions to the field of cardiology and her legacy continues to inspire medical advancements.</p> <p><b>3. H1</b>  Florence Sabin 1871-1953. She was a pathologist and one of the first women to receive a medical degree from Johns Hopkins University. Her work focused on the development of new diagnostic techniques and her research led to significant breakthroughs in the field of hematology. She was a trailblazer for women in science and her contributions have had a lasting impact on medicine.</p>	<p><b>3. H2</b>  May Edward Chinn 1896-1980. She was a physician and civil rights activist who helped found the National Medical Association. Her work focused on improving health care for African Americans and she played a key role in the integration of medical schools. She was a pioneer in the field of medical ethics and her legacy continues to inspire social justice advocates.</p> <p><b>3. H3</b>  Virginia Apgar 1909-1974. She was a physician and anesthesiologist who developed the Apgar score, a tool used to assess the health of newborn babies. Her work revolutionized the field of pediatrics and improved the survival rates of newborns. She was a trailblazer for women in science and her contributions have had a lasting impact on medicine.</p>	<p><b>3. H4</b>  Helen Taussig 1871-1953. She was a pediatrician who developed the first effective treatment for congenital heart disease. Her work involved complex surgeries and required significant research and collaboration with other medical professionals. She made significant contributions to the field of cardiology and her legacy continues to inspire medical advancements.</p> <p><b>3. H5</b>  Virginia Apgar 1909-1974. She was a physician and anesthesiologist who developed the Apgar score, a tool used to assess the health of newborn babies. Her work revolutionized the field of pediatrics and improved the survival rates of newborns. She was a trailblazer for women in science and her contributions have had a lasting impact on medicine.</p>
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15 panel system  
including 5  
headers

## REPLACEMENT PANEL CODES

**Section 4:**  
***Leading Change,  
 Inspiring Others,  
 Making a  
 Difference***

<p><b>4. H1</b></p> <p><b><i>Leading      CHANGE</i></b></p> <p><b>4. P1</b></p> <p>Participated in New York City's first annual <i>Women's March</i>, a protest against Donald Trump's policies. She organized a march in her neighborhood, where she recruited local women and men to participate. She organized a march in her neighborhood, where she recruited local women and men to participate.</p> <p><b>4. H2</b></p> <p><b><i>Inspiring      OTHERS</i></b></p> <p><b>4. P2</b></p> <p>Volunteered at a local food bank. She organized a food drive and collected over 1000 pounds of food. She also organized a clothing drive, where she collected over 500 items of clothing. She used the money from the food drive to purchase items for the clothing drive.</p>	<p><b>4. H3</b></p> <p><b><i>Making a      DIFFERENCE</i></b></p> <p><b>4. P3</b></p> <p>In her social studies class, she learned about the history of women's suffrage. She organized a campaign to encourage her school to support the cause. She organized a campaign to encourage her school to support the cause.</p> <p><b>4. H4</b></p>	<p><b>4. H5</b></p> <p><b><i>Inspiring      OTHERS</i></b></p> <p><b>4. P4</b></p> <p>In her social studies class, she learned about the history of women's suffrage. She organized a campaign to encourage her school to support the cause. She organized a campaign to encourage her school to support the cause.</p> <p><b>4. P5</b></p>	<p><b>4. P6</b></p> <p><b>Katherine Flores &amp; 1953</b></p> <p><b>4. P7</b></p> <p><b>Barbara Barlow &amp; 1938</b></p> <p><b>4. P8</b></p> <p><b>Edith Irby Jones &amp; 1937</b></p> <p><b>4. P9</b></p>	<p><b>4. P10</b></p> <p><b>Martha May Elliot 1891-1978</b></p> <p><b>4. P11</b></p>
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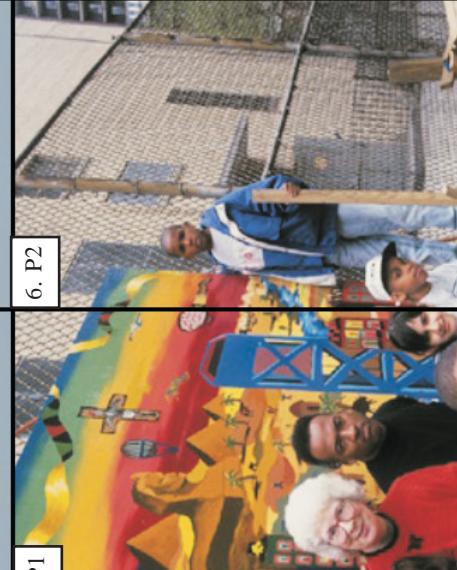
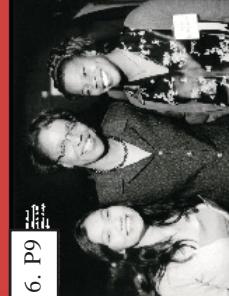
## REPLACEMENT PANEL CODES

**Section 5:**  
*Transforming the  
 Profession, Local  
 Legends, Making a  
 Difference*

<p>5. H1</p> <p><b>Transforming THE PROFESSION</b></p> <p>5. P1</p> <p>Local women professionals make very big personal contributions that &gt; 2 the location of medical records. And it's about the highest standard of practice in medicine. They usually pass inspection fairly quickly. And we can make from the needs of underserved communities to IDHS, to rural areas and in-areas. Key areas: research and training and &gt; 2 implementation, implementing the policies, developing the design and evaluation, and defining the system required to meet emerging medical challenges.</p> <p>They &gt; 2 promising efforts to enhance the professional barriers that many children obtain their own care. And they are working to change the very first medical critique and promote</p>	<p>5. H2</p>	<p>5. H3</p>	<p>5. H4</p>	<p>5. H5</p> <p><b>Making A DIFFERENCE</b></p> <p>5. P2</p> <p>Nebraska women professionals demonstrate a commitment and devotion in dedicated medicine. To recognize them, members of the U.S. Congress have nominated outstanding physicians from their home state to receive the annual "Health Leadership Award." This is Local LegenDative made exceptional contribution to public health, minority services, health policy making, or care education, or patient care. The National Library of Medicine, in partnership with the American Medical Association, invites you to nominate a local legend at <a href="http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medals.html">www.nlm.nih.gov/medals.html</a>.</p>	<p>5. P3</p> <p>5. P4</p> <p>5. P5</p> <p>5. P6</p> <p>5. P7</p> <p>5. P8</p> <p>5. P9</p> <p>5. P10</p> <p><b>LOCAL LEGENDS</b></p> <p>5. P11</p>		
<p>Antonia Novello &amp; 1964</p> <p>Susan Briggs &amp; 1963</p> <p>Catherine DeAngelis &amp; 1960</p>							
<p>5. P11</p>							

## REPLACEMENT PANEL CODES

**Section 6:  
Building the  
Future, Exhibition  
Credits**

<p>6. H1</p>	<p>6. H2</p>	<p>6. H3</p>	<p><b>Building THE FUTURE</b></p>	<p><b>Exhibition CREDITS</b></p>	<p>6. H4</p>	<p>6. H5</p>	<p>6. P5</p>
<p>15 panel system including 5 headers</p>	<p>6. P1</p>	<p>6. P2</p> 	<p>6. P3</p> <p>As today's challenges demand health care needs of medical administration and research. Drawing on their own experiences and experiences, women physicians are instituting changes that have far-reaching benefits for the health and happiness of families, communities, and medical practitioners themselves.</p>	<p>6. P4</p> <p>What about the physicians of the future? Will you, your child, your sister, or your neighbor walk in the footsteps of the remarkable woman in this exhibition? Will you discover life-saving cures, care for neglected communities, solve unforeseen health problems? We hope you will be inspired by America's women physicians to nurture your own talents and to make your own unique contributions to the world.</p>	<p>6. P6</p> 	<p>6. P7</p> 	<p>6. P8</p> <p>Inspiration and our own lives, helping to redefine women's roles and society's expectations. By changing the face of medicine, women physicians are helping to change our world.</p>
<p>6. H6</p>	<p>6. H7</p> 	<p>6. H8</p>	<p>6. P9</p> 	<p>6. P10</p> 	<p>6. P11</p>	<p>6. P12</p>	<p>6. P13</p>
<p>6. H9</p>	<p>6. H10</p>	<p>6. H11</p>	<p>6. P14</p>	<p>6. P15</p>	<p>6. P16</p>	<p>6. P17</p>	<p>6. P18</p>